



Social Learning Theory by Albert Bandura

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Book Reviews / Comptes Rendus

Albert Bandura, *Social Learning Theory*. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 1977, 247 pp., \$4.95 paper.

Building on former monographs, Bandura clearly enunciates the position of social learning theory. An effort is made to separate this cognitive learning model from both drive-impulse theories and traditional operant learning formulations. Bandura argues that conduct is the outcome of the reciprocal interaction among behavior, environment, and cognitive-personal influences (p. 10). The book then demonstrates the importance of each source of influence dealing with the origin, antecedent, consequent, and cognitive determinants of behavior. A final chapter outlines the implications of reciprocal determinism. Bandura states "... internal personal factors and behavior ... operate as reciprocal determinants ... [as] people's expectations influence how they behave and the outcomes of their behavior change their expectations" (p. 195). Social psychologists of both developmental and behavioristic persuasions will be challenged by Bandura's thesis. The book is suitable for upper-level undergraduate courses in social psychology and socialization.

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W. David Pierce

Irving Rootman and Charlotte Billard, eds., *Epidemiology of Drug-Related Problems in Canada, 1975: Workshop Proceedings*. Health and Welfare Canada, 183 pp., paper.

This publication is a collection of papers delivered at the first (March 1975) workshop on the epidemiology of drug-related problems in Canada. It is intended to be the first in a series of workshop proceedings arising from conferences under the sponsorship of the Non-Medical Use of Drugs Directorate.

The nine papers included are of general relevance to people working in drug-related fields and of special relevance to epidemiologists and social scientists. In addition to the coverage of theory and data, considerable emphasis is placed on the methodologies used in epidemiological studies of drug usage. General problems as well as the advantages and disadvantages of different data sources, techniques, and strategies are discussed in detail.

The first two papers discuss the epidemiological approach *per se*. The following two papers focus on the epidemiology of alcohol-related problems, and subsequent presentations discuss tobacco-related and narcotic-related problems as well as issues associated with the usage of prescription drugs.